# SOFTWARE ENGINEERING





CN, AI

# MARATHON CLASS

# DEC 2020 & JUNE 2021 ALL PYQS SOLVED



BY RASHMI MA'AM

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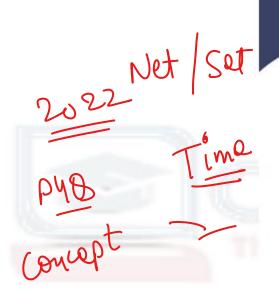






/combinecs.com







जो बीत<u></u> गया उस पर बात मत कीजिए और जो वक़्त बच गया है उसे बर्बाद मत कीजिए।

# 21 DAYS LEFT

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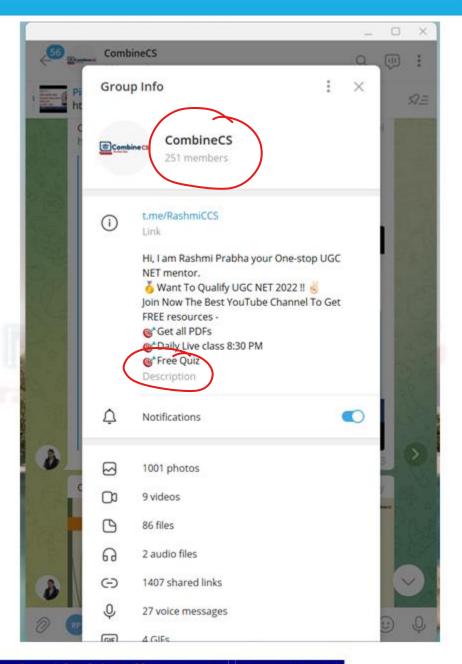
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		019	9 May, 2022	
		dons	Monday	TE WA
	Subject	(A)	PDE	Digital
	Time	10:30 - 11:30 am	3 - 4:30 pm	9 - 11pm
	Faculty	Rashmi	Vinita	Shilpa
Revision Course	Google Meet Link			













foodbach



Q1: In software testing, beta testing is the testing performed by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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- A) potential customers at the developer's location
- B)potential customers at their own locations
- C)product developers at the customer's location
- D)product developers at their own locations





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Q1: In software testing, beta testing is the testing performed by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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developer end entrolled environment

A) potential customers at the developer's location

B)potential customers at their own locations 3-kiting

C)product developers at the customer's location

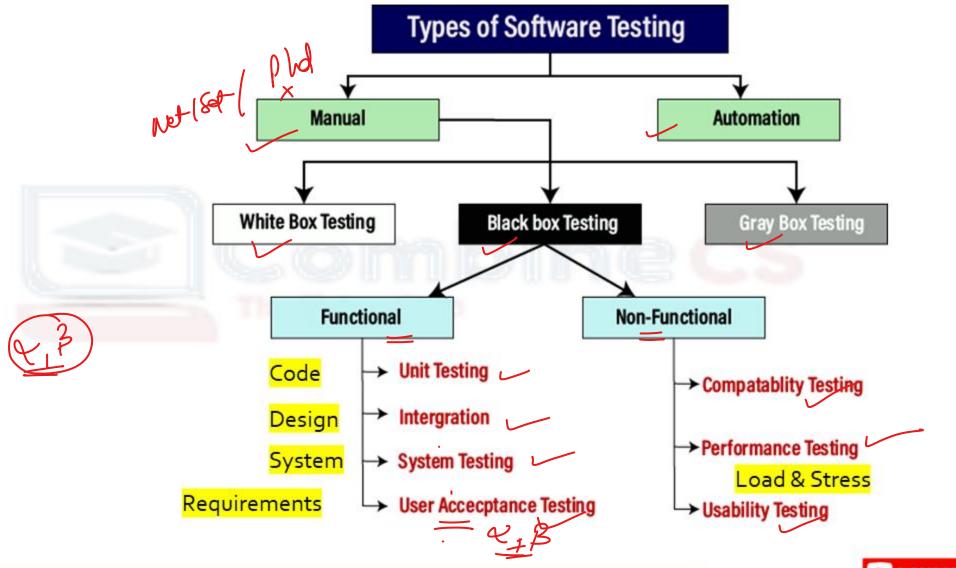
D)product developers at their own locations

d-testing



SDLC 7 Testing – It is an intent to identify bugs exors 2 Approach – Product Right? (Meet business requirements) Validation – Right Product? (satisfy customer need)









Black Box Testing / Functional / Behavioural / IO driven



- Boundary Value Technique
- 2. State Transition Technique
- 3. Equivalence Partitioning Technique
- 4. Cause-Effect Technique
- 5. All-pair Testing Technique
- 6. Decision Table Technique
- 7. Acceptance Testing (Validation Testing)

Alpha testing is conducted in the organization and tested by a representative group of end-users at the developer's side and sometimes by an independent team of testers in a controlled environment

Beta testing is the last phase of the testing, which is carried out at the client's or customer's site.  $\rho$ 









B-Behavioral White Logic Logic (BCD) White box Testing - Glass Box / Structural / **Logic Driven** 1. Path testing 2. Loop testing 3. Condition testing 4. Cyclomatic Complexity

5. Branch Coverage

6. Path Coverage 7. Decision Coverage





Grony W+B

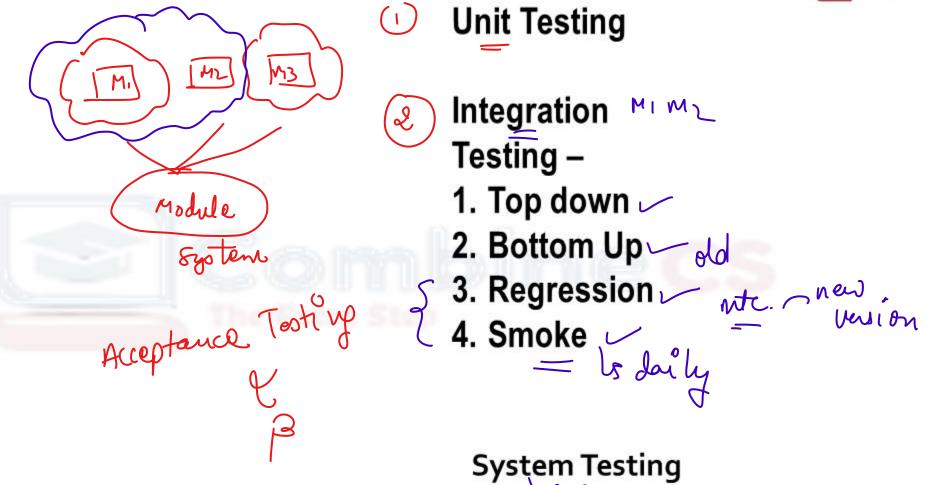
Gray Box testing

X

Gray box testing is a combination of white box and Black box testing. It can be performed by a person who knew both coding and testing. And if the single person performs white box, as well as black-box testing for the application, is known as Gray box testing.







- **Unit Testing**
- Integration MIML Testing -
  - 1. Top down 🗸
  - 2. Bottom Up

System Testing





Q1: In software testing, beta testing is the testing performed by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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Beta Testing is performed by **real users of the software application in a real environment**. Beta testing is one of the type of User Acceptance Testing. Beta version of the software, whose feedback is needed, is released to a limited number of end-users of the product to obtain feedback on the product quality.





Q2: In software engineering, what kind of notation do formal methods predominantly use?

Den-erded

- A)Computer code
- B)Diagrammatic
- C)Mathematical
- D)Textual





Q: In software engineering, what kind of notation do formal methods predominantly use?

A)Computer code X

B)Diagrammatic ×

C)Mathematical

D)Textual X





Formal methods are techniques used to model complex systems as mathematical entities.

Examples:

B-Method, RAISE, Z notation.

#### Available tools, techniques, and metrics

- Larch: LARCH provides two levels of specification. A general high-level modeling language, and a collection of implementation dialects designed to work with specific programming languages.
- 2. SML: Standard Meta-Language is a strongly typed functional programming language originally designed for exploring ideas in type theory. SML has become the formal methods workhorse because of its strong typing and provability features.
- 3. HOL: HOL, short for Higher Order Logic, is an automated theorem proving system. HOL is a computer-aided proof tool: it proves simple theorems and assists in proving more complicated statements, but is still dependent on interaction with a trained operator. HOL has been extensively used for hardware verification, the VIPER chip being a good example.
- 4. Petri Nets: Petri Nets are a good example of a very 'light' formal specification. Originally designed for modeling communications, Petri Nets are a graphically simple model for asynchronous processes.





Q3: Identify the correct order of the following five levels of Capability Maturity Model (from lower to higher) to measure the maturity of an organization's software process.

A.Defined

**B.Optimizing** 

C.Initial

D.Managed

E.Repeatable

Lower to higher higher to lower

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Choose the correct answer from the options given below

A)C, A, E, D, B

B)C, B, D, E, A

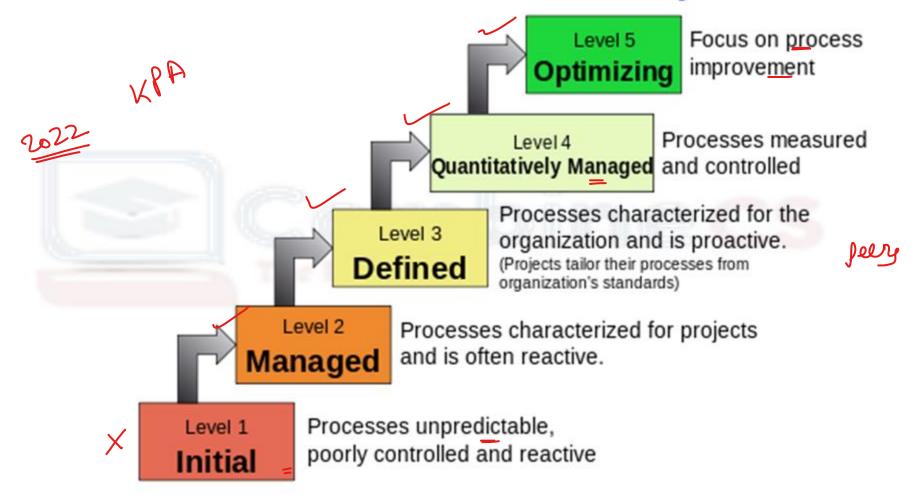
C)C, E, A, B, D

D)C, E, A, D, B





## **Characteristics of the Maturity levels**







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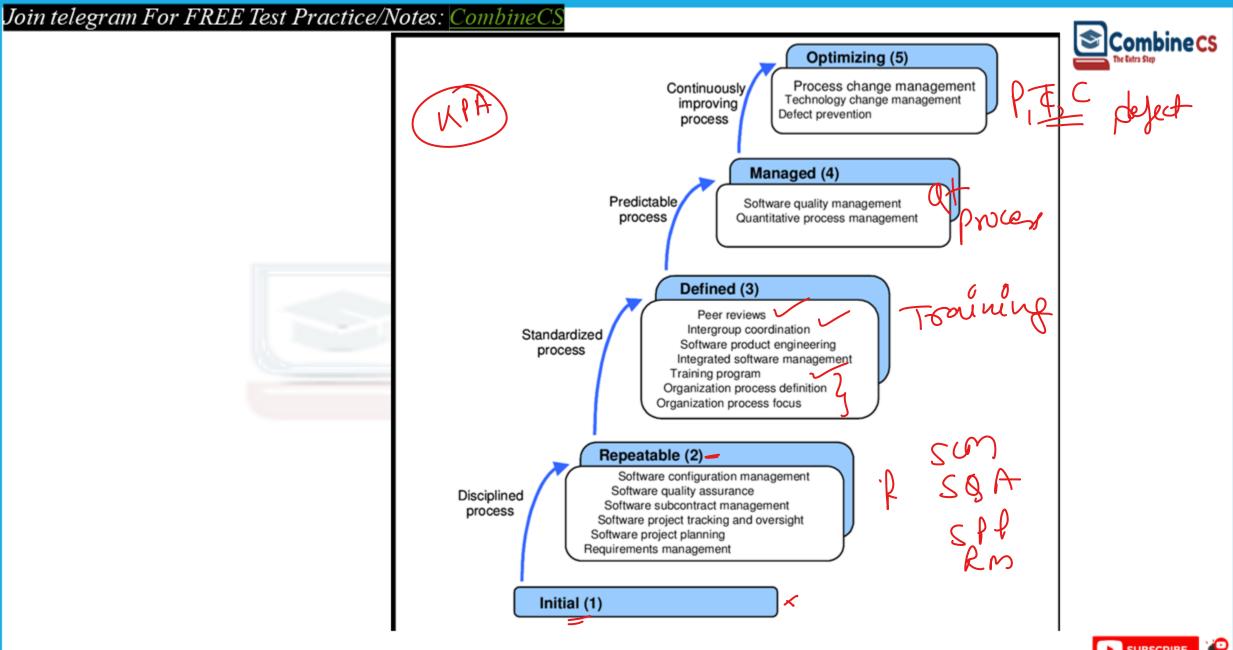
C.Initial

D.Managed

Repeatable

Choose the correct answer from the options given below









Q) Which of the following sets represent five stages defined by Capability Maturity Model (CMM) in increasing order of maturity?

(NET June 2016)

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1. Initial, Defined, Repeatable, Managed, Optimized

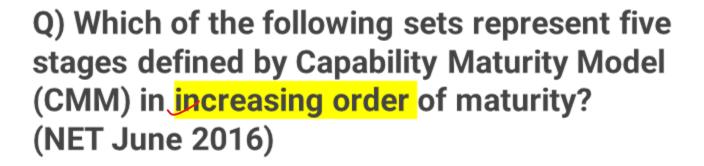
2. Initial, Repeatable, Defined, Managed, Optimized

3.Initial, Defined, Managed, Repeatable, Optimized

4. Initial, Repeatable, Managed, Defined, Optimized













Q4: Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion A and the other is labeled as Reason R

meaning

Assertion A: Software developers do not do exhaustive software testing in practice.

Reason R: Even for small inputs, exhaustive testing is too computationally intensive (e.g., takes too long) to run all the tests.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- A)A is false but R is true
- B)A is true but R is false
- C)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- D) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A







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Q5) If every requirement stated in the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) has only one interpretation, then SRS is said to be

A)Consistent / properties of S RS B)Correct C)Unambiguous D)verifiable



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SRF

A)Consistent

B)Correct

C)Unambiguous / deal

D)verifiable

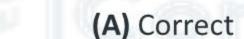






Q) The Software Requirement Specification(SRS) is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ if and only if no subset of individual requirements described in it conflict with each other.

(NET DEC 2018)



- (B) Consistent
- (C) Unambiguous
- (D) Verifiable





- Q) The Software Requirement Specification(SRS) is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ if and only if no subset of individual requirements described in it conflict with each other.

  (NET DEC 2018)
- (A) Correct
- (B) Consistent
- (C) Unambiguous
  - (D) Verifiable





Systen= LOD 100 1. SRS is said to be correct if it covers all the requirements that are actually expected from the system.

sepre } } } }

2. Consistent if there are no conflicts between any set of requirements.

- 3. An SRS is said to be unambiguous if all the requirements stated have only one interpretation or everything is clear.
- 4. An SRS is verifiable if there exists a specific technique to quantifiably measure the extent to which every requirement is met by the system.

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Q6): In the context of Software Configuration Management (SCM), what kind of files should be committed to your source control repository?

- A.Code files
- **B.Documentation files**
- C.Output files
- D.Automatically generated files that are required for your system to be used.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A)A and B only
- B)B and C only
- C)C and D only
- D)D and A only



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- C)C and D only
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## The SCM process defines a number of tasks:

- 1. Identification of objects in the software configuration
- 2. Version Control
- 3. Change Control
- 4. Configuration Audit
- 5. Status Reporting





## List Of The Best Source Code Management Tools

- 1.GitHub
- 2.Git
- 3.GitLab
- 4. Apache Subversion (SVN)
- 5.CVS
- 6.Mercurial
- 7. Monotone
- 8.Bitbucket Server
- 9.Team Foundation Server (TFS)
- 10.Bazaar





#### Q7: Match List I with List II

List I	List II	
(Software Process Model)	(Decsription)	
A. Waterfall Model	I. Software can be developed incrementally	
B. Evolutionary Model	II. Requirement compromises are inevitable	
C. Component-based Software Engineeering	III. Explicit recognition of risk	
D. Spiral Development	IV. Inflexible partitioning of the project into stages	

#### Choose the correct answer from the options given below:





Q7: Match List I with List II	Q7: I	Match	List I	with	List II
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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:





Q8: Given below are two statements

Statement I: Cleanroom software process model incorporates the statistical quality certification of code increments as they accumulate into a system.

Statement II: Cleanroom software engineering follows the classic analysis, design, code, test, and debug cycle to software development and focusing on defect removal rather than defect prevention.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- A)Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- B)Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- C)Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false





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The clean room approach to computer code development relies on 5 characteristics:



- 1. Formal specification:
- 2. Incremental development:
- 3. Structured programming:
- 4. Static verification:
- 5. Statistical testing of the system:





Q9: A system has 99.99% uptime and has a mean-time-between-failure of 1 day. How fast does the system have to repair itself in order to reach this availability goal?

- A)10 Seconds
- B)11 Seconds
- C)12 Seconds
- D)9 Seconds





Q) A server crashes on the average once in 30 days, that is, the Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is 30 days. When it happens it takes 12 hours to reboot it, that is, Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) is 12 hours.

(**NET JUNE 2016**)



1.96.3 %

2.97.3 %

3.98.3%

4.99.3%



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(NET JUNE 2016)

The availability of server with these reliability data values is approximately.

1.96.3 %

2.97.3 %

3.98.3%

4.99.3%

A = Uptime/(Uptime + Downtime)

MTBF is Mean Time Between Failures

MTTR is Mean Time To Repair

A = MTBF / (MTBF + MTTR)

So MTBF = 30day =30\*24=720 hr

A=720/(720+12)

=98.3%





Q) What is the availability of a software with the following reliability figures? (GATE 2004)

Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) = 25 days Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) = 6 hours

- (A) 1%
- (B) 24%
- (C) 99%
- (D) 99.009%





Q) What is the availability of a software with the following reliability figures? (GATE 2004)

Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) = 25 days Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) = 6 hours

(A) 1%

(B) 24%

(C) 99%

(D) 99.009%

Availability = 25\*24 / (25\*24 + 6)

= 600 / 606





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SE (Year)	Topics	No. of Ques.
2021	Testing, <u>SRS</u> , S <u>CM</u> , <u>CMM</u> , <u>Clean</u> Room, Process <u>Model</u> , <u>Reliability</u> , <u>2</u> Open Ques.	9
2022	Agile Model, Cohesion & Coupling, Cocomo Model, Maintenance, Quality, Testing,	



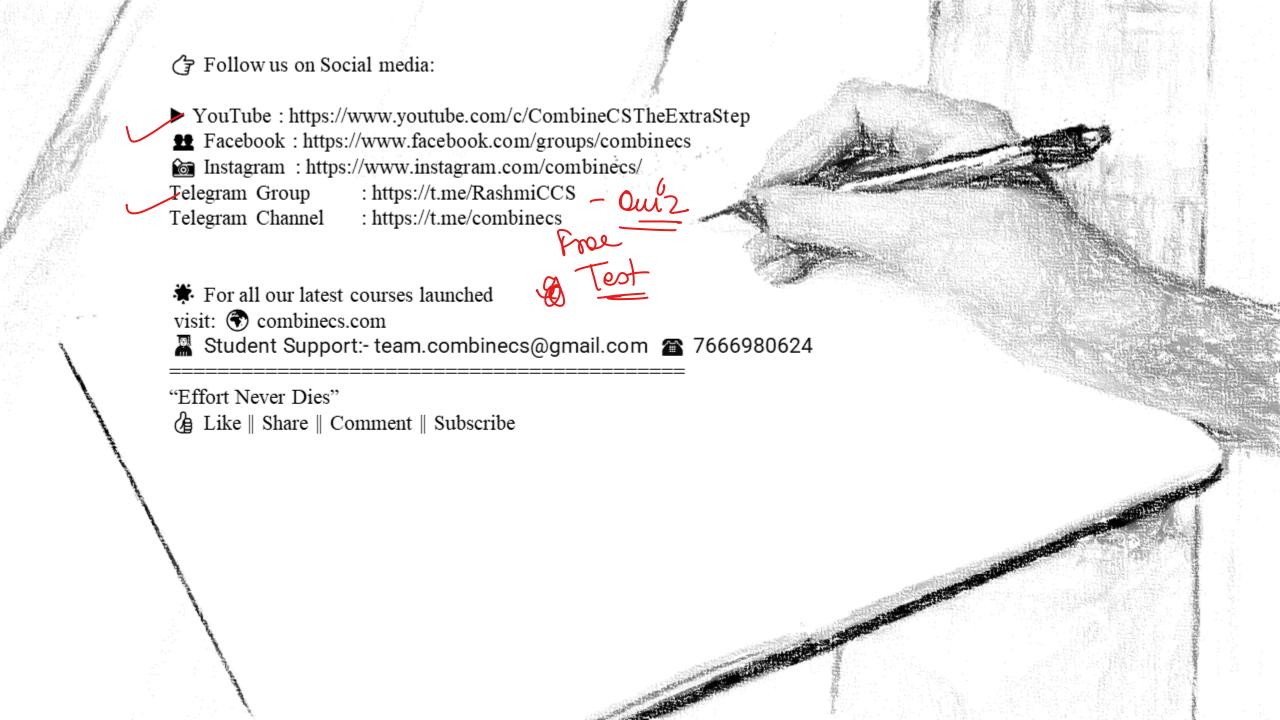
















Post your doubts in comment section. Stay subscribed for all updates.

